[THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1768.] THE [NUMB. 1341.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High-Water.	rises ☉ H	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	4	1	after 5	48	before 7	First ☽ Tueſday next 3 in the Forenoon.
FRIDAY	5	2	5	50	7	
SATURDAY	6	2	5	51	7	
SUNDAY	7	3	5	52	7	
MONDAY	☽	4	5	54	7	
TUESDAY	9	5	5	55	7	
WEDNESDAY	10	6	5	57	7	

DAYS 12 Hours 24 m. long, the 15th.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Auguſt 11, 1768.

Flour at 18/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6s. 4d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. od.
Flour——	17s. 6d.	Pork	80s. od.
Brown Bread	18s. od.	Salt	2s. 3d.
Weſt-India Rum	3s. 9d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 3d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	£.1 os. od.
Muſcovado Sugar	5os.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. od.	Nut Wood	28s. od.
Molaſſes	1s. 11d.	Oak ditto	18s. od

WHEREAS the Printer of this Paper, at the Deſire of many of his Subſcribers, undertook to republiſh Half a Sheet weekly of the Papers called the *American Whig*, and others relating to that Controverſy, and propoſed to his then Cuſtomers, that for the firſt Half Year (that is the firſt 26th Half Sheets) thoſe Papers ſhould be ſent them Gratis, and afterwards to be paid for (beſides the News Paper) at the Rate of one Dollar for every Fifty-two Half Sheets. And as the ſaid 26 Half Sheets propoſed to be deliver'd gratis, are now completed, The ſaid Papers will henceforth be ſent only to thoſe who have applied to have them continued at the above Rate; but as ſome ſpare Ones will for ſome Time be printed every Week, thoſe that want them to complete their Sets, if they apply ſoon, may be ſupplied.

N. B. Thoſe Gentlemen who write by the Poſt, are always to pay the Poſtage of their Letters to the

PRINTER.

New-York, Auguſt 4, 1768.

WANTED,

AS a houſe-keeper, a perſon that can be well recommended, and has liv'd in that capacity in a large family: And alſo a perſon that has been us'd to take care of Children. Any ſuch perſons are deſir'd to apply to Mr. Bolton, near the Exchange. 40—43

THE higheſt Encouragement will be given to an honeſt Forgeman, (who can be well recommended) to ſuperintend a Forge with two Fires, already ſupplied with eight Hands, who underſtand the Buſineſs: For Particulars apply to the Printer hereof. 39 43

Six DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from MOSS KENT, of Dutches-County, on Monday the 25th of July laſt, a Negro Man, named TOM, he ſpeaks Engliſh pretty well, is about 30 Years of Age, of a pretty black Complexion, is near ſix Feet high, ſlim built, his Cheeks ſomething fallen in: Had on when he went away, a ſtriped Linſey Woolſey lapel'd Jacket, an old Linen Shirt, an old Beaver Hat, with the Brims in Part ſewed on the Crown, and a Pair of Tow-Cloth Trowſers. Whoever apprehends the above Run away Negro Man, and ſecures him, ſo that his ſaid Maſter may have him again, ſhall be paid the above Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, by the ſaid

40 43 MOSS KENT.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

Weſtcheſter County. } ON wedneſday the twenty firſt day of September inſtant, at the court-houſe in the White-Plains, by virtue of ſundry writs of fieri facias, and venditioni, exponas, to me directed, a valuable tract of well improved land, being the eſtate of Moſes and Eliſha Travis, ſituate, lying and being in the manor of Cortlandt, in Weſtcheſter-County, containing about 500 acres: The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale. Any perſon having mortgages on the ſaid lands, are requeſted to produce the ſame on that day, or to notify me thereof by letter to prevent any after diſputes Iſaac Willet, Sheriff. Sept. 5th, 1768. 40—41.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber living in Shrewſbury, a ſervant man named Joſeph Compton, of a ſmall ſtature, about 5 feet high, has a ſcar on his inſtep; had on an oznaburgs ſhirt and trowſers, ſhort frize coat, an old bever hat bound with ferreting. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be paid THREE POUNDS reward by Stephen Tallman, junr. 40——43

New-York, September the 8th, 1768.

PETER VIANEY,

CONTINUES *to teach Muſic, Fencing and Dancing, at Mrs. Hayes's, oppoſite to the Hon. John Watts's, near the Exchange.*

He propoſes to open his Public Dancing School on the firſt Monday of October; where he will teach Minuets and French Country-Dances, at a Piſtole a Quarter, and a Piſtole Entrance.—He teaches—Ladies or Gentlemen in Private, either at Home or at their own Houſes, at a Piſtole a Month, and a Piſtol Entrance.

As he teaches in the Style of the beſt Maſters in Europe, and their Manner is diſcoverable in his Scholars, tho' none of them have yet had Time to be perfected in their Minuets, he makes no Doubt of being honour'd with the further protection and Countenance of thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have hitherto employ'd him.

Having been informed that he has been miſtaken for a Dancing-Maſter, whoſe Behaviour to his Scholars gave juſt Offence in this City ſome Years ago, he takes the Liberty to inform thoſe who are not acquainted with him, that he never was in this Country, till the Year 1764. And that all who know him, will do him the Juſtice to teſtify that his Conduct has ever been regular and unexceptionable.——

THE *Truſtees of the College of New-Jerſey, give Notice to the Public, That whereas the Grammar School which uſed to be kept under the Direction of the Preſident, as a Nurſery for the College has been diſcontinued for ſome Time, on Account of the long Vacancy of that Office: That the Chair being now filled by the Arrival of the Gentleman laſt choſen from North-Britain: The School is to be opened under his Direction, preciſely on the 7th Day of November next, being the Beginning of the Winter Term in the College. The PRESIDENT, has already provided a Perſon to teach it; and has undertaken to the Truſtees to lay down a Plan of proceeding to the Teacher, to have it under his conſtant Inſpection; and take Care that it be conducted on the very beſt Principles.——This he hopes to be able to do with the greater Succeſs, for that, being acquainted, before he left Home, that ſuch a Thing would be expected from him, he took Care to perfect his Scheme, by converſing with ſome of the moſt eminent and approved Teachers in Great-Britain. Parents are deſired to take Notice that their Children being properly founded in the Languages, is of the utmoſt Importance to their ſubſequent Studies in College being eaſy, pleaſant, and ſucceſsful.—Several reputable Houſholders in Princeton, have engaged to the Truſtees, to take Boarders at as cheap a Rate, it is preſumed, as in any Town in this Province, where a public Grammar School is taught: And if the Parents of any of the Children ſhould incline to have them boarded in the College, the Truſtees have conſented to their being taken in and ſupplied as the Scholars are. There is a Terreſtrial Globe provided for the School, that they may be taught Geography at ſome Hours of Leiſure; they will alſo have an Hour each Day appropriated to Writing and Arithmetick without any additional Expence, which it is of Importance that they learn early. This Notice is given ſo long before the Time of opening School, that Parents may have their Children there ſeaſonably; and it is particularly deſired that ſuch as have Children to begin the Latin, would ſend them, if poſſible, upon the very Day abovementioned; that they may neither ſuffer any Loſs themſelves, nor be the Means of retarding others.*

Princeton, Auguſt 25, 1768.

JAMES PETERS,

TAKES this method to acquaint all perſons whom it may concern, that he intends leaving the town, and to remove into the country in about ten days from the date hereof; he therefore requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him, to diſcharge the ſame before he goes, to prevent trouble: As he intends to leave the accounts of all thoſe that do not, in the hands of an attorney. He likewiſe deſires all thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring in their accounts and they ſhall be paid.

New-York, Sept. 6. 1768. 40——43

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate Mr. Daniel Lawrence, late of Fluſhing deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to Benjamin Kiſſam, Eſq; attorney at law, who has the bonds, mortgages, &c. in his hands. If not paid before the 29th of this inſtant September, ſuits will be brought againſt the perſons indebted.

☞ Alſo a likely negro wench to be ſold at Fluſhing the 1ſt of October. 40—43 Abraham Lawrence Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

By HENRY C. BOGART,

Next Door to Mr. Robert Ray's, near the Old Dutch Church;

CHOICE Muſcovado Sugars in Hogſheads fit for Shops, Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India and New-York Rum, Molaſſes, and a few Bales of Cotton.

BOSTON GAZETTE, Sept. 5th.

Query 1. WHETHER the Liberty of a Freeman or an Engliſhman, which diſtinguiſhes him from a ſlave, does not neceſſarily imply ſome ſort of right and property of his own, which no man has or can have a right to, without his conſent or actual alienation of the ſame?

Q. 2. Whether the freeborn ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, or of any other Monarch, have not a right of migration with their moveable eſtates, from their Sovereign's dominions, into any other dominion that they ſhall chooſe?

Q. 3. If a number of families ſhould migrate from his Britannic Majeſty's dominions, and ſet down in another's dominions, whoſe Subjects are they now? E. G. The firſt ſettlers of Plymouth in New-England migrated from England, and ſat down in Holland, where they lived ten years before their remove to New-England, whoſe ſubjects were they while they lived in Holland? Were they the King of England's? Whoſe laws were they govern'd by in that time? Were they the King of England's? Did the Britiſh Parliament lay a tax upon them while there, to raiſe a Revenue for his Britannic Majeſty?

Q. 4. Whether the aboriginal natives of North-America were not the proper Lords and Proprietors of theſe lands, before the Engliſh arrived? Whether the Engliſh could have any juſt right to take poſſeſſion without purchaſing the lands of the proprietors, or obtaining a grant of them? Whether they purchaſed the lands with their own money, or with the crown of England's? If with their own (which I ſuppoſe was fact) whether they hadn't a right to have ſet up an independent government of their own? And if they had done it, whether G. Britain could in juſtice have claimed any more right to their poſſeſſions, and to impoſe laws upon them without their conſent, or to interrupt their rightful and peaceable poſſeſſion and government, than they had to the States of Holland?—Or than they could have had to them, if they had continued in Holland to this very day?

Therefore,

Q. 5. Whether the political union, connection, dependence, and ſubordination of the original unconquered Colonies in North-America to the Britiſh empire and government (who have all along ſupported and defended themſelves at vaſt expence) whereby they become properly a branch of the Britiſh empire, and in which they glory as being fellow-ſubjects with, and entitled to the ſame rights, liberties and immunities of Engliſhmen inhabiting Great-Britain, are not entirely founded in the covenants and compacts between Great-Britain and theſe Colonies, which are contained in their Charters?

Q. 6. If ſuch meaſures are taken on the part of Great-Britain, either by the Britiſh Parliament, or by the King's Miniſters and Repreſentatives ſupported by the government at home, which ſap the very vitals of our Charters and tend directly and immediately to reduce the Coloniſts into a ſtate of Slavery; Whether the political union, connection, &c. &c. of theſe Colonies to the Britiſh empire and government are not hereby entirely diſſolved, and the Coloniſts reduced to a ſtate of nature? And if ſo, Whether any of the Ameriean Governors, conſidered as the King's repreſentatives, and other crown-officers, commiſſioners and penſioners, reſiding in America, have any more right or authority, for the time being, to officiate in the Colonies than in the States of Holland, or than in any other independent ſtate?

Q. 7. As it is a matter of the laſt importance to the ſafety and proſperity both of Great-Britain and the Colonies, That the political union, connection, dependence and ſubordination of the Colonies to Great-Britain, be kept and maintained firm and inviolable; Whether ſuch men, (whether they are the King's miniſters at home, or his Repreſentatives in the Colonies,) as are forming ſuch plans, and endeavouring to bring them into execution, which tend directly and immediately to diſſolve the union of Great-Britain and the Colonies, and to bring

the Coloniſts into a ſtate of ſlavery, ought not to be conſidered and treated, both by Great-Britain and the Coloniſts, as avowed enemies to the Britiſh Empire?

Q. 8. Whether, The late acts of Parliament for raiſing a revenue on the Coloniſts without their conſent—The ſuſpending the legiſlative power of New-York—The appointing new officers and penſioners to reſide in the American Colonies—The attempts to procure the King's ſoldiers to guard and aſſiſt the new commiſſioners in the execution of their commiſſions—The declaring the Circular Letter of the Maſſachuſetts-Aſſembly (which was full of decency and loyalty) to be inflammatory, and tending to ſtir up unwarrantable combinations againſt government—The Requiſition of a King's Miniſter to the late General Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to Reſcind a Reſolution of a former Aſſembly, with an order to the governor, in caſe of refuſal, to diſſolve the General Court—The governor's diſſolving the ſaid court, and declaring that he could not iſſue writs for another, till further orders from home—I ſay, Whether all theſe together don't neceſſarily imply an open infraction and vacating our charters, or at leaſt, a leaping over all thoſe covenants and compacts contained in them, which are the baſis of our political union to Great-Britain?

Q. 9. If Governor Bernard can't iſſue writs for another aſſembly till further orders, which can be true only upon the ſuppoſition that our charter is vacated; or if it is fact, that our charter is vacated and we reduced to a ſtate of nature; whether it is not expedient for the Inhabitants of every Town in this Province to chooſe Repreſentatives for a general aſſembly with inſtructions when met in a general aſſembly, to enter into a covenant, that they will not renounce their allegiance to King GEORGE the third of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, that they will maintain good order and government, and that the civil laws of this province ſhall remain in full force, and the officers of juſtice and military officers ſhall ſtand in their places and execute their reſpective offices as occaſion ſhall require for the time being, except the crown officers and penſioners; alſo that the courts of civil judicature ſhall continue for the time being; alſo to preſent a memorial of the true ſtate of things in the province to his Britannic Majeſty, expreſſing to him in a very decent and becoming manner, that the affections of this people to his royal perſon, family and government are ſo great, that there is nothing on this ſide eternity they dread more than a being broken off from his benign government; and moſt earneſtly praying him to condeſcend to renew the charter-covenant and compact with us, and to enlarge the privileges of it to the extent of the firſt original charter of this government, and to conſider and treat all thoſe as enemies to his happy reign and the proſperity of his empire, who have been plotting the ſlavery of three * millions of his moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects?—Obj. If we do this, the King and Parliament will declare us rebels! A. They can't in juſtice do it, for this meaſure is in order to get our union and ſubordination to the government of Great-Britain renewed and confirmed on a ſolid baſis: Obj. But what if they will do it, and ſend an army to ſubdue us? A. Subdue us, to what? To be loyal ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty? That is what we have been, and are ſtill deſirous to be, as any his Majeſty has in his vaſt empire; or is it to reduce us to ſlavery! If an army ſhould be ſent for this purpoſe, we will tell them, that we are willing and deſirous to be their fellow-ſubjects—That we are Engliſhmen and claim the privileges of Engliſhmen, but will never ſubmit to be ſlaves to our fellow-ſubjects; and if this will not ſatisfy them, we will put our lives in our hands, and cry to the Judge of all the earth who will do right, ſaying, "Behold—how they reward us, to come to caſt us out of thy poſſeſſion which thou haſt given us to inherit: O our God wilt not thou judge them?—Lord, it is nothing with thee to help, whether with many or with them that have no power; help us, O LORD our GOD; for we reſt on thee, and in thy name we go againſt this multitude: O LORD thou art our God, let not man prevail againſt thee."——

And as it muſt be owned that a dark cloud hangs over Great-Britain and the American Colonies, it is hereby humbly propoſed to all that wiſh well to the Britiſh empire and have a value for liberty and property, to ſpend one hour, from 8 to 9 o'clock every Saturday evening, in their cloſets, to pray for the King and Queen of Great-Britain, that their reign may be happy and proſperous. To pray for the King's family, that it may always afford illuſtrious defenders and maintainers of true Engliſh liberty and the proteſtant religion.—That "the wicked may be taken away from before the King, that his throne may be eſtabliſhed in righteouſneſs."—That the King may be as wiſe as an angel of God to diſcern between his faithful ſervants, and the enemies of the Britiſh conſtitution, and timely find out and drive away from the Britiſh miniſtry all the wicked Haman's, the crafty Ahitophel's and Gallican Penſioners; and that all his Miniſters may be ſagatious and truſty Huſhai's, the King's friends, and renowned Mordecai's, who are great among——and accepted of the multitude of their brethren, ſeeking the wealth of their people, and ſpeaking peace to all.—That the hearts of Britiſh fathers may be turned to their American children, and the hearts of theſe children to their fathers, that we may not be ſmitten with a curſe.—That the political union of Great-Britain and the Colonies may be renewed and eſtabliſhed on a firm and laſting foundation—That all kinds of God-provoking evils in Great-Britain and the Colonies may be removed, and that the true religion of the all glorious Immanuel may univerſally prevail.

* *Our writers in general compute the Britiſh Coloniſts at three millions. Upon a diligent inquiry, the whites are found to be three millions and an half. If to theſe be added the Indians and Negroes, it will be found that the Britiſh territories in America, including the Iſlands, contain five millions, who are daily labouring for the emolument of Great-Britain. The Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay alone has eighty thouſand polls. This gives 400,000 ſouls. Amazing population for the firſt 150 years! And are theſe to be SLAVES? The Anſwer is eaſy.*

Capt. Lyde arrived at Boſton in 7 Weeks from London, has brought Papers 4 Days later than thoſe we had by the Packet, the following Articles are all that we have not ſeen before.

WHITEHALL, July 12.

THE King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Lord High Chancellor; the firſt commiſſioner of his Majeſty's treaſury; the Lord preſident of the Council; the firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty; his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; the Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer; the Lord Biſhop of London; and the Surveyor and Auditor General of his Majeſty's revenues in America, for the time being; together with Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyſon, William Fitzherbert, and Thomas Robinſon, Eſqrs. to be Commiſſioners for promoting trade, and for inſpecting and improving his Majeſty's Plantations in America, and elſewhere. And his Majeſty has thought fit to direct, that Wills Earl of Hilſborough, one of his ſaid principal Secretaries of State, ſhall duly attend the meetings of his ſaid Commiſſioners.

July 7. It is ſaid an additional body of fifteen thouſand ſea men, will ſoon be taken into the Government's ſervice.

It is ſaid, a numerous body of Britiſh metchants intend to petition his Majeſty againſt the arbitrary deſigns of France upon the Liberties of Corſica.

We hear from Corſica, that Mr. Murati, who lately commanded at Capræa, is to have the command in the Gulf of San Fiorenzo, and the direction of the towers and batteries there, which are all to be furniſhed with large artillery. Conſiderable magazines are forming, and the garriſons have been augmented.

The garriſons of all the forts in the gulph of San Fiorenzo have been augmented by the Corſicans, who are likewiſe erecting many new batteries, and forming magazines there.

July 11. It is reported that a treaty is negociating between his Pruſſian Majeſty and Paoli, General of the Corſicans.

It is reported that a number of Engliſh ſhip carpenters are now employed at Genoa in the conſtruction of ſome men of war of the line, which are building in conſequence of a late contract with France.

July 13. We hear orders are ſent to the out ports, for the Shipwrights to work a day and one tide in fitting out ſeveral men of war intended for immediate ſervice.

All the regiments of foot, horſe, and dragoons, are now arrived at their deſtined quarters for the year, and thoſe Regiments that have not their full complement of men, are ordered to be completed forthwith.

From the GRENADA GAZETTE, Auguſt 13.

Laſt Tueſday Evening about eight o'Clock, it began to blow very violently from the N. W. and continued with unabating Fury, accompanied with heavy Rain and Lightning, till Eleven. As the Wind ſhifted to every Point of the Compaſs during that Storm there, there is too much Reaſon to fear that it was only the Tail of a Hurricane, and that ſome of the neighbouring Iſlands muſt have ſuffered greatly from its Effects. 'Tis not yet poſſible to aſcertain the Damage occaſioned by it in this Iſland; but by all Accounts, it muſt be pretty conſiderable, as a Number of Negro-Huts have been blown down, and a great Quantity of Proviſions, particularly Plantains and Caſcada deſtroyed. This Town has eſcaped without the leaſt Hurt, but the Shipping in the Bay have not been ſo lucky, the Damage they have ſuſtained is great, as will appear from the following Account:

The Brig Lelah and Suſannah, Captain Phinehas Stanton, aſhore and bilged; the Sloop Induſtry, Wilkinſon, from Barbados, aſhore and loſt; the Sloop ——, Simpſon, from St. Euſtatia, ſunk; the Sloop Prince of Orange, Cooper, belonging to this Place aſhore, but got off much damaged; the Snow Woodburn, belonging to Lancaſter, laſt from Africa with 140 Slaves, aſhore in Grand-Ance, but is thought will be got off, the Slaves are ſaved; the Ship ——, Capt. Troupe, belonging to London, laſt from Antigua, drove on aſhore, but was got off laſt Thurſday with little Damage; a Shallop, belonging to Capt. Smith, of the Ship General Woodley, aſhore near Halifax Harbour, got off with the Loſs of her Maſt; the Sloop Sally, Jeremiah Brown, belonging to Rhode-Iſland, aſhore at St. Patricks, but it is thought will be got off; the Schooner ——, belonging to this Place, aſhore at St. Patricks and bilged with eight Hogſheads of Sugar on board; the Brig Cæſar, Auguſtine Searle, and Sloop Chamboard, Thomas Fairwell, drove out of Levina, and ſince arrived here.

Beſides the above, we hear that ſome other Veſſels have been ſtranded on different Parts of the Iſland, but have not as yet been able to learn the Particulars.

The Loſs ſuffered on this Occaſion by the Shipping in the Bay, it is ſaid, might have been leſs conſiderable, had they had the Precaution to put their Veſſels in a better State of Safety, as early in the Afternoon the Weather was ſqually and portended a Storm; but this may partly be attributed to their not ſuſpecting the Gale would be ſo violent, and partly to their not being ſo much on their Guard, as Veſſels commonly are, at this Seaſon, in the Iſlands where thoſe Diſaſters are frequent, this Storm being the moſt ſevere that has happened here within the Memory of the oldeſt Inhabitants.

The Captains of his Majeſty's Ships did every Thing in their Power to aſſiſt and relieve thoſe in Diſtreſs; and 'tis, in a great Meaſure owing to their ſpirited Efforts, that ſo many Veſſels have been got off, their Conduct, in ſhort, on this melancholy Occaſion, reflects Honour on their Humanity, as on their Abilities.

On the 6th Inſtant, about nine o'Clock at Night, the Brig Nancy, Capt. George Hammilton, bound from Briſtol to this Port, ran aſhore on the Iſland of Little St. Vincent, which the Captain miſtook for Carriouacou, and afterwards by ſome unknown Accident the Veſſel took Fire, and was totally conſumed: A ſmall Part of the Cargo is ſaved.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) Auguſt 19.

On Saturday the 6th Inſt. his Honour the Leiut. Governor, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's honourable council, iſſued a Proclamation, wherein, after reciting that of the 3d Inſt. and ſetting forth, that it had been repreſented and appeared to his Honour, that very many Perſons concerned in the Acts of Violence, committed in the Northern Parts of this Province, had been unwarily drawn in and provoked thereto, by the great and repeated Loſſes they had ſuſtained from Gangs of Robbers and Banditti, confederated in numerous Bodies; all Perſons, unlawfully aſſembled, are ſtrictly commanded to diſperſe and repair peaceably to their reſpective Houſes and Occupations; they, and all others, are alſo forbidden thereafter to aſſemble again, at their utmoſt Peril. The Proclamation concludes with a promiſe, for all ſuch as ſhall forthwith pay a due Obedience thereto, of his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon, for all Miſdemeanours by them committed, previous to the 6th Day of Auguſt Inſt. in unlawfully aſſembling, Whipping or confining any Perſon or Perſons, as ſet forth in the Proclamation of the 3d, excepting to Gideon Gibſon and others who attacked a Conſtable and his Party in the actual Execution of a legal Warrant, near Marr's Bluff the 25th Ult.—It is with Pleaſure we learn, that this lenient and human Meaſure is likely to produce the deſired Effect.

Auguſt 12. They write from New-Providence, that the Detachment of the 9th Regiment ſtationed in the Bahamas was embarked for St. Auguſtine, under the command of Lieutenant Stapleton, whereby all the Forts were evacuated, a Circumſtance it is added, perhaps never known before in any Part of his Majeſty's Dominions. They expect Troops there from England to replace thoſe that have left them. The ſame Letters ſay, that Mr. Hunt of Bermuda is appointed Collector of the Cuſtoms for the Bahamas, and not Mr. Edward Davis, as formerly mentioned. Mr. Hunt is arrived at Barbados from England, in his Way to New-Providence. His Excellency Thomas Shirley, Eſq; their new Governor, with his Lady is hourly expected there from Great-Britain.

They write from Eaſt-Florida, of the 4th inſtant, that his Excellency General Gage had ordered fifteen Companies of Soldiers from Weſt-Florida to St. Auguſtine, where they were daily looked for, Barracks being preparing for them with all Expedition. Dr. Turnbull's Greek Coloniſts are gone to his Lands at the Muſkitoes, and continue very healthy. The Crops in Eaſt-Florida have as good an Appearance as the Planters can expect or wiſh, and the Settlement of the Country proceeds with uncommon Celerity.

Capt. Bartlett of the Brigantine Polly, wrecked on the Martieres on the Weſt-Florida Coaſt, mentioned in our laſt is arrived with his People in the Sloop Rainbow, Capt. Saxton, for New-York from Coracoa, who took them up and put in here in Diſtreſs.

BOSTON, September 8.

There was great Talk in England of a WAR with France, on Account of ſeveral large Fleets in

againſt Corſica.

We hear from Sale
given Information of a
Molaſſes, the Populace
ſtriped him, then wra
and rolled him in Feat
carried him about the
baniſhed him the Town

HARTFOR

We have received ver
Farmington, Simſbury
Bolton, Coventry, Ma
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On Friday the 15th
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lives were loſt.

NEW-YOR

The following RESOLV

TRADESMEN

REFLECTING on t
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City, to reſtrict the Impor
Britain, until the Acts of
on Paper, Glaſs, &c. are r
mated with a Spirit of Lib
Duty to exert ourſelves by
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we claim under our moſt
Engliſhman, not to be tax
ſent or that of our Repreſ
to ſupport and ſtrengthe
Merchants of this City.—
uniting in the common Ca
each other, as follows:

Iſt. THAT we will no
take any Goods or Merchan
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ment of the Merchants of t
Auguſt laſt.

II. THAT we will n
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Merchant, Store-keeper, o
there be) who ſhall refuſe
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will uſe every lawful Means
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III. THAT if any Me
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ſuch Importers; and as far
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Goods.

IV. THAT we will e
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Retailers as ſhall refuſe to u
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V. THAT we, his Maj
loyal Subjects, Inhabitants
York, being filled with Lov
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Veneration for the Britiſh C
unite to plead as our Birth-R
willing to unite, to ſupport a
our Opinion, and are determi
ſons who ſhall refuſe to unite
as acting the Part of an Ene
of Great-Britain and her Co
not deſerving the Patronage
chanicks.

France, and their taking Part with the Genoese againſt Corſica.

We hear from Salem, that a Perſon there having given Information of a Veſſel that arrived there with Molaſſes, the Populace were ſo enraged, that they ſtriped him, then wrapped him in a tarred Sheet, and rolled him in Feathers; having done this they carried him about the Streets in a Cart, and then baniſhed him the Town for 6 Weeks.

HARTFORD, September 12.

We have received very melancholy accounts from Farmington, Simſbury, Windſor, Eaſt-Hartford, Bolton, Coventry, Mansfield and Tolland, of the damage done to the Indian corn in thoſe towns, by the untimely froſts we had laſt week—all that was in the meadows, and low lands is almoſt entirely deſtroyed, and the owners have cut up the ſame, for fodder for their cattle.——This town has ſuffered but very little by the above froſts.

Laſt Wedneſday James Hardig received ten ſtripes at the whipping-poſt for ſtealing in this town, and on Friday ſeven more for a theft in Middletown, where he committed ſeveral more, for each of which before he is releaſed, he is to receive the like puniſhment, which it appears he is no ſtranger to, for he had before been whipped, cropped and branded.

NEW-HAVEN, September 9.

Laſt Monday David Power, an Iriſhman, was crop'd, branded and whip'd for Houſe-breaking, he was honoured with a like complement at Hartford ſome time ago, and is now a candidate for a higher promotion.

Laſt Wedneſday Iſaac Frazer was executed at Fairfield, purſuant to his ſentence. He was a native of Rhode-Iſland, and ſeem'd a good deal unconcern'd at his fate. It was conjectured by his behaviour, that he flattered himſelf with a ſecret hope of being cleared ſome way or other.

The merchants and traders in the town of Salem in New-England, have come into ſimilar reſolves to thoſe of Boſton, New-York, &c. with regard to ſtopping the importation of European goods till the unconſtitutional Acts are repealed.

On Friday the 15th July, a dreadful fire happend at St. Croix, in a very ſhort time it deſtroyed ten gentlemen's eſtates with all their works, and above 1000 acres of canes. The wind blew exceſſive hard, and the fire continued 6 hours. The damage is ſuppoſed to exceed £. 250,000 Sterling. One Negro woman is miſſing and ſuppoſed to have periſhed in the flames, but it does not appear that any other lives were loſt.

NEW-YORK, *September* 15.

The following RESOLVES are agreed to by the TRADESMEN of this City.

REFLECTING on the ſalutary Meaſures entered into by the People in Boſton, and this City, to reſtrict the Importation of Goods from G. Britain, until the Acts of Parliament laying Duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. are repealed. And being animated with a Spirit of Liberty, and thinking it our Duty to exert ourſelves by all lawful Means to maintain and obtain our juſt Rights and Privileges, which we claim under our moſt excellent Conſtitution as Engliſhman, not to be taxed but by our own Conſent or that of our Repreſentatives: And in Order to ſupport and ſtrengthen our Neighbours, the Merchants of this City.——We the Subſcribers, uniting in the common Cauſe, do agree to and with each other, as follows:

Iſt. THAT we will not ourſelves, purchaſe, or take any Goods or Merchandize imported from Europe, by any Merchant directly or indirectly, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of an Agreement of the Merchants of this City, on the 27th of Auguſt laſt.

II. THAT we will not ourſelves, or by any other Means, buy any Kind of Goods from any Merchant, Store-keeper, or Retailer, (if any ſuch there be) who ſhall refuſe to join with their Brethren in ſigning the ſaid Agreement: But that we will uſe every lawful Means in our Power to prevent our Acquaintance from dealing with them.

III. THAT if any Merchant, in or from Europe, ſhould import any Goods in Order to ſell them in this Province, contrary to the above Agreement, that we ourſelves, will by no Means deal with ſuch Importers; and as far as we can, by all lawful Means, endeavour to diſcourage the Sale of ſuch Goods.

IV. THAT we will endeavour to fall upon ſome Expedient to make known ſuch Importers or Retailers as ſhall refuſe to unite in maintaining and obtaining the Liberties of their Country.

V. THAT we, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, Inhabitants of the City of New-York, being filled with Love and Gratitude to our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign, and the higheſt Veneration for the Britiſh Conſtitution, which we unite to plead as our Birth-Right; and are always willing to unite, to ſupport and maintain, give it as our Opinion, and are determined to deem thoſe Perſons who ſhall refuſe to unite in the common Cauſe, as acting the Part of an Enemy to the true Intereſt of Great-Britain and her Colonies, and conſequently not deſerving the Patronage of Merchants or Mechanicks. *New-York, Sept.* 5, 1768.

Thurſday Morning laſt, departed this L
40th Year of his Age, after a painful and
Illneſs, at his Seat at Bloomindale, near t
Mr. James M'Evers, many Years one of t
conſiderable Merchants in this Place; he li
died with the Character of an honeſt Mar
moſt merciful Creditor. His Remains wer
ly inter'd in the Family Vault in Trinity
Yard the Saturday following.

Capt. Joſeph Hudſon from Cadiz, men
our laſt, acquaints us, That the Spania
not the leaſt Thoughts of a War; that C
ſo ſcarce in Spain, there was not a Suffic
pay either the Navy or Army; and that t
not the leaſt Account of any Engliſh Men
being expected in the Mediterranean.

Thurſday Afternoon Capt. John Lewi
here from Briſtol: He ſailed from thence
of July, in Company with the Ship Sall
Oſburn, for Philadelphia; and ſays, Capt
intended to ſail the 16th, for this Port. Ca
ſpoke with only one Veſſel on his Paſſage,
a Ship from Jamaica for London.

Capt. Hamilton in 6 Weeks and 4 Da
Madeira, acquaints us, That Capt. Tilley
Port, was ſailed from thence for Dublin.

Capt. Farmer from Liſbon, which Place h
the 16th of July, ſpoke with the following Ve
on his Paſſage, viz, July 23d, in Lat. 25, 40: I
19, 30: with the Ship Catharine, Capt. Tenn
from Liſbon, bound for Philadelphia, 9 Days o
The 18th, in Lat. 36, 42: Lon. 53, with Cap
Dennis, in a Ship from Barbados, bound for Li
verpool, 22 Days out; the 24th, Lat. 37, Lon. 10:
with the Ship Weſtmoreland, Capt. Moore, from
Jamaica, for London, 4 Weeks out; the 29th, Lat.
36, 27: Lon. 68. with the Ship Glory, Alexander
Robinſon, Maſter, from Jamaica, for London, 30
Days out; the 30th, Lat. 36, 30: Lon. 69, 30,
with the Sloop Amelia, from Philadelphia, for St.
Chriſtopher's, three Days out.

Since our laſt Capt Rogers arrived here from the Bay of Honduras, and gives us the following Account, viz. That on the 19th of Auguſt, in Lat. 33, 35: Lon. 76, about 36 Leagues W. and by S. from Charleſtown, in South-Carolina, he fell in with a Snow, on her Beam Ends, with 6 Feet Water in her Hold, and no living Creature on board, her Shrouds and Sails almoſt beat to Pieces—He ſent his Mate and 4 Hands on board, who by ſhifting the Ballaſt got her righted, and freed her of moſt of the Water, but the Sand getting into the Pumps they would not work, and by her continually making Water, the lower Deck burſt up, which obliged Capt. Rogers to take out his People the 28th of Auguſt, in Lat. 39, 15: Lon. 74. He imagined ſhe was one of thoſe Veſſels that carried the Greeks from the Streights to St. Auguſtine, as ſhe had ſeveral Births ſtanding between Decks, and Letters on board from Auguſtine for London. Capt. Rogers believes the Crew got ſafe in their Boat to ſome Part of the Continent, as every Thing was carried away out of the Cabbin, and nothing but ſome old Bedding left on the Main Deck.

Capt. Morris arrived at Boſton, from Glaſgow, the 4th ult. in Lon. 50, ſpoke with Capt. Elder, of this Port, bound for Madeira, all well.

Friday laſt Dr. Wetherſpoon, Preſident of Naſſau-Hall, in New-Jerſey, arrived here from Prince-Town.

The ſame Day his Excellency the Hon. William Penn, Eſq; Governor of Pennſylvania, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, James Tilghman, and John Allan, Eſqrs, arrived here from Philadelphia, in their Way to Sir William Johnſon's, to be preſent at the Indian Treaty to be held this Month at Fort Stanwix; and ſet out for Albany next Day.

On Sunday laſt, his Majey's Ship the Fowey, Mark Robinſon, Eſq; Commander, arrived here from South-Carolina, with two Companies of the Royal American Regiment.

By this Ship we hear, ſeveral Merchants of this City have received conſiderable Sums of Money from the Havanna, where it had been long due to them, and unjuſtly detained: But in Conſequence of a ſpirited Letter, of his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, to the Governor of the Havanna, ſent and delivered by the Hon. Capt. Durell, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Signet, the Money was paid to him and carried to South-Carolina, where the Ship was ſo much damaged in getting in, that ſhe was condemn'd as unſerviceable, as has been mentioned in the Papers; but the Money was all ſaved, and put on board the Fowey.

Yeſterday arrived the Ship Beulah, Capt. Anderſon, in 9 Weeks from Falmouth. Her Grace the Dutches of Gordon, Lord Drummond, Col. Staats Morris, and Captain Calderwood, came Paſſengers, beſides 20 or 30 Steerage Paſſengers.

To-Morrow, a Negro Man (belonging to Mr. Garret Middagh) named Cæſar, who was on the firſt Inſtant tried at Flat-Buſh, and found guilty of breaking open and robbing the Houſe of the Widow Rapalje, at the Ferry, Long-Iſland, is to be executed at Flat-Buſh.

Yeſterday between two and three o'Clock, in the Afternoon, a Fire broke out in the Kitchen of Capt.

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Lane, near the Fly-Mark

ALL perſons in
of James M'Evers, late o.
by book, bond, or note, are re
tlement of the ſame with Charle
ving demands on ſaid eſtate, are alle
accounts that they may be immediately
ELIZABETH M'EVERS,
CHARLES M'EVERS,
CHARLES WD. APTHORPE,

CHARLES M'EVE
INTENDING to carry on the buſineſs of his late broth
deſires to inform thoſe who have been heretofore ſupplied
at his ſtores; that he has now on hand, A large and ſeaſon-
able aſſortment of European and India goods, and that they
will be diſpoſed of on the uſual terms. 41 44

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni
exponas, will be ſold by me, at the court-houſe in
Poughkeepſie, on Wedneſday the 5th day of October next,
at three of the clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, to
the higheſt bidder, a lot or tract of land lying in the Great-
Nine-Partners, and known by lot No. 3, in the ſub-diviſion of
lot No. 36, with the improvements and buildings thereon,
belonging to Mr. John Dies, and by me heretofore taken in
execution at the ſuit of the rector and inhabitants of the
city of New-York, in communion of the church of England
as by law eſtabliſhed. Dated 14th September, 1768.
41 43 JAMES LIVINGSTON, Sheriff.

FOR CORACOA, immediately,
The Sloop DOROTHY,
(*Bermuda* built, and a prime
Sailor) JABEZ JOHNSON,
MASTER.
FOR Freight or Paſſage,
agree with ſaid Maſter.
September 15th, 1768. 41——44

, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office at the Exchange.

A

DICATION

OF

OP OF LANDAFF's SERMON,

FROM

OSS MISREPRESENTATIONS,

AND

SIVE REFLECTIONS,

CONTAINED

LIAM LIVINGSTON's LETTER

O HIS LORDSHIP:

WITH A

STSCRIPT, CONTAINING

DITIONAL OBSERVATIONS

a Paſſages in Dr. *Chauncy*'s REMARKS

hop of *Landaff*'s Sermon.

OVER OF TRUTH AND DECENCY.

que *curo* et rogo, et *omnis* in hoc ſum.

HORACE.

hoc ſtudeo *bullatis* utmihi *nugis*

at, dare *pondus* idonea *fumo*. PERSIUS.

REAS *Philip Schuyler, John R.*

cker, John Glen and Jacob Bleecker, did make and ands ſubſcribe a certain writing, bearing date the four- f May, Anno Domini, one thouſand ſeven hundred and , and publiſhed the ſame twelve weeks ſucceſſively, in ane's news paper, entitled the New-York Gazette and kly Mercury; and in John Holt's news paper, entitled the York Journal or the General Advertiſer, two of the public s papers of this colony; which ſaid writing was, and is directed y the tenor thereof, To all perſons intereſted in the lands therein after mentioned, and recites that WHEREAS *a certain tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate, lying, and being to the north of Albany, on both ſides of Hudſon's river, (beginning at the uppermoſt limits of the land formerly bought by Gooſe Gerritſe and Philip Peterſe Schuyler, being a creek, called Teonondehowa, which is the ſouthermoſt bounds of the ſaid lands, and from thence up both ſides of the river northerly to a creek, called Deonondehowa, the land on the ſaid creek included, keeping the ſame length on the weſt ſide of the river, and ſo running eaſt and weſt into the woods, as far as the Indians right and title to the within mentioned lands) was on the 4th day of November in the year of our Lord 1684 under the great ſeal of the province of New-York, granted unto Cornelius Van Dyck, Jan Jawzen Bleecker, Peter Philipſe Schuyler, Johannis Wendell, Dirck Weſſells, David Schuyler and Robert Livingſton. And whereas a diviſion of Part of the ſaid tract of land has been made by the ſaid original proprietors above named, on the 15th day of April, Anno Domini 1685. And whereas alſo, another diviſion has been made, of other part of the ſaid tract or parcel of land, on the firſt day of June, Anno Domini 1751, And did thereby give notice that Peter Lanſing, Eſq; Nanning Viſſcher and Philip Van Renſſelaer, of the city of Albany, perſons not intereſted in the ſaid lands, are appointed to make partition of the remainder of all ſuch lands, creeks, rivers and falls of water, (as is not already divided) and comprehended in the ſaid above-mentioned and deſcribed tract or parcel of land, excepting ſome part of the farm now in the poſſeſſion of John O'Farrell, with its appurtenances, ſituate at Still Water, and that they would meet on the 5th day of Auguſt next enſuing the date thereof, at the houſe of Mr. Richard Cartwright, inn-holder of the ſaid city of Albany, to proceed to the partition of the ſaid remainder of all ſuch lands, creeks, rivers and falls of water, (as is not already divided) and comprehended in the ſaid above-mentioned tract or parcel of land, excepting ſome part of the farm now in the poſſeſſion of John O'Farrel, at Still Water. And did then and there require all perſons intereſted therein, to attend then and there for that purpoſe; now therefore we the ſaid Peter Lanſing, Nanning Viſſcher and Philip Van Renſſelaer, commiſſioners ſo appointed as aforeſaid, do hereby ſignify our ſaid appointment, and do give notice that we will meet at the houſe of Mr. John O'Farrell, at Still Water, in this county of Albany, on Monday the tenth day of October next to proceed to the ſaid partition. And we deſire all perſons intereſted or concerned, to attend accordingly. Given under our hands, at the city of Albany, the ſixth day of Auguſt; in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty eight.*

Witneſs, J. ROORBACH. 3744

PETER LANSING, NANNING VISSCHER, PHILIP VAN RENSSELAER. } Commiſſioners.

L. KILBRUN's

PAINT STORE,

At the White-Hall, NEW-YORK.

HATH FOR SALE,

WHITE lead
Spaniſh brown
Yellow oaker
Verdigriſe
Red lead
Linſeed oil
White varniſh
Spirits of turpentine
Vermillion
Pruſſian blue
White Vitriol
Spaniſh whiting
Paint bruſhes,
And all ſorts of crown Window-glaſs.

Alſo portrait painter's colours, canvas, hair and Fitch pencils, tools and gilt carv'd frames for portraits; leaf-gold, and ſilver, do. &c. 35—

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold at the Printing-Offices in Beaver-Street, and at the Exchange, Price 1s.

A LETTER to the UNCONVERTED,

By PHILANTHROPOS.

ALSO, Price 6d.

THE POWER and GRANDEUR of GREAT BRITAIN, founded on THE LIBERTY of the COLONIES, and the MISCHIEFS attending the Taxing them by Act of PARLIAMENT, DEMONSTRATED.

——Si quid noviſti rectius iſtis,
Candidus imperti: Si non, his utere mecum.

SAMUEL BROOME,

AND COMPANY;

HAVE juſt imported in the Mercury, from London, and the laſt Veſſels from Briſtol, Liverpool, and Scotland; the following Goods, which are now ſelling at their Store, near the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, on the moſt moderate Terms:

BROAD cloths in half pieces of all colours
Six quarter coating of all colours
Six quarter nap ditto
Yard-wide frizes and fearnoughts
Duffels and German ſerges
Penniſtons and half thicks
Strip'd linſeys and embos'd ſerges
Flannels of all colours
White and ſpotted ſwanſkin
Blue and drab kerſeys
Roſe blankets of all ſorts
Strip'd ditto
Forreſt cloths
Black ſilk velvets
Black and drab cotton do.
Half yard and half ell laſtings
Black figur'd do. & drawboys
Thickſetts
Black ſattinet
Stocking pieces for breeches, &c.
Cotton checks of all ſorts
Check linen handkerchiefs
Printed blue and red do
Spotted bandanoes
Lunge romalls
Cotton ſtrip'd do
Bed bunts
Strip'd damaſcus
Tammies, durants and callimancoes of all colours
Venetian poplins
Mecklins
Check'd and ſtrip'd camblets
And a large aſſortment of other handſome figur'd ſtuffs
London camblets
Ribbons a complete aſſortment
Iriſh linen
Dowlas
Quadruple Sileſias
Tandem do
Dutch, Engliſh and Scotch oznabrigs
Cambricks and plain lawn
Spotted do
Kenting handkerchiefs plain and bordered
Black and white ſilk gauze
Black taffities
Narrow do. of all colours
Beſt balladine ſewing ſilks
Tapes
London qualities
Scotch thread of all numbers
Shirt buttons
Buckram
Silk and hair buttons
Scarf twiſt do
Silk, hair and ſcarf twiſt of all colours
Callicoes, dark, purple,
Light do
Pencil do
Women's and children's fans
Black lace and trimmings
Cap do do
Black gimp and fringe
Women's ſhoes
Scotch ſnuff
Men's caſtor hats
Ditto felt do
Boys do do
Sailor's bound caps
Men's gloves
Women's gloves and mitts
Women's worſted mitts
Men's worſted hoſe
Gilt, ſilver'd and metal buttons of all ſorts
Black and colour'd women's mitts
Hoſes's and Briſtol ſhoes
Nutmegs
Sealing wax and wafers
Ink powder
Writing paper and bonnet do
Silk knee garters
Wax Necklaces
Beeds well ſorted
Large and ſmall bibles
Teſtaments
Dilworth's ſpelling books
Worſted hoſe, plain & rib'd
Black and white gauze
Clouting diaper
London pewter
Pins large and ſmall
Needles common and white chapel
Nails of all ſorts
Knives and forks
Carving do
Cuttoes
Penknives, Barlow and other ſorts
Spotted handle do
Taylor's ſhears and ſciſſars
Carpenter's hammers
Shoemaker's do
Bellowſes
Gimblets double worm'd and common
Spike do and tap borers
Compaſſes common and ſteel pointed
Candleſticks
H and HL hinges
Table do
Dovetail do
Butts do
Rais'd joint do
Cruet frames
Shoe pinchers and nippers
Shoe knives
Thumb latches
Awl blades and hafts
Cubboard locks
Cheſt do
Double ſpring do
Pad do
Splinter do
Stock do
Plain irons
Broad chiſſels
Mortice do
Boſton do
Common handſaws
Tennon do
Pannels do
Saſh do
Dovetail do
Compaſs
Beſt Whites do
Taylors thimbles
Women's do
Snuff boxes
Men's ſhoe and knee buckles
Women's do
Iron and braſs jewsharps
Horſewhips and half hunters
Iron ſcrews
Braſs cocks, with and without keys
Steel ſnuffers
Snaffle bitts
Ditto bridles
Braſs chair nails
Braſs handles and eſcutchons
Ditto hinges
Ditto nobs
Warming pans
Temple and common ſpectacles
Wool cards
Six by eight and ſeven by nine glaſs
Files and raſps
Ivory and horn combs
Razors
Powder and ſhot
Fiſh hooks
Slates and pencils
Scithes and ſickles
Pewter table ſpoons
Ditto tea do
Quart bottles
Three pint do
Two quart do
Corks
Whiting in barrels
Brimſtone
Shot
With many other articles too tedious to mention. 3s

FEVER POWDERS,

RECOMMENDED by the Proprietor, for the Removal of all Kinds of Fevers, as a Remedy which in a Practice of Twenty-five Years, he has never known to fail.

N. B. Some of the above Powders may be had at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, at Two Shillings a Paper, with Directions, four Papers are ſufficient to complete a Cure. On due Proof within one Month, that they fail of their Effect, the Money to be returned. 30—

Philadelphia, *May* 26, 1768.

RIBER begs leave to

friends and the public, that he has re- large and commodious Inn, ſituated in (between Market and Arch-ſtreets) for ſome n by the name of the BULL's HEAD, (but is now the BUNCH of GRAPES) where he purpoſes to keep genteel HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, for travellers and others, who may depend on the beſt fare and civileſt treatment, as it will be his conſtant endeavour to give the moſt perfect ſatisfaction to all who ſhall favour him with their cuſtom.

He has furniſhed his houſe with the beſt liquors, as well as every other requiſite ſuitable to his deſign; and has alſo prepared STABLES and SHEDS (which are as good as any in this province) for the reception of HORSES and CARRIAGES, which ſhall be taken the utmoſt care of.

His houſe is very well calculated for an Inn, and has the advantage of an elegant and ſpacious room for the accommodation of large companies, who may have occaſion to meet on buſineſs or recreation.

When it is conſidered that Third-ſtreet is becoming one of the grandeſt avenues into this city,—that the houſe ſtands in the neighbourhood of many principal merchants and capital ſtores,—and that it is alſo very near the market, the propriety of a good Inn, in ſuch a place will undoubtedly be generally allowed,——he therefore hopes that his endeavours to ſerve and oblige, will (by the generoſity of the public) be attended with ſome benefit to himſelf.

27 40 JOSIAH F. DAVENPORT.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLE

O

From the BRITISH CHRO

POLITICAL CON

CERTAIN it is, are the public, whether things pulic. True it all ſee diſtant dan motions, or gueſs the deſig ſtates; but every Cobler can Stateſman, whether he can ſit if he is paid for his work, or buys his victuals be well provid ther a Dragoon, or Pariſh-offi his taxes. Every man too, ev ſee in a public or ſudden tranſ poverty, from happineſs to diſt lamity comes from war, fami God, or from oppreſſion, miſ villanies of men. In ſhort, the better than their ſuperiors, biaſſes to judge wrong.

Audi alteram p

I AM humbly of opinion, th people ſtupified by luxury we ſhould better underſtand ou plexion, and be alarmed at th pending ruin on which Britan guarded feet. But the Pennſy well obſerved. "Some ſtates h by *particular accidents*: but th rally (*univerſally*) owing to the people is travelling faſt to deſtru duals conſider their intereſts as of the public. Such notions country and to themſelves." * the moſt exact deſcription of o character and condition? A ſtro not be taken by the moſt maſterly Nevertheleſs, there is little proſ ſion being made thereby on the dition. For, as Monteſquieu h Spirit of Laws, *ſlavery is ever* It reſembles a mortification in which produces a lethargy.

And it is a moſt certain truth never ſo much in danger, as w lieve there is the leaſt.' The enſlaving power, have according ful method to cover and conceal ſign of their plan: all flattering pearances have been put on, an from any attention to the deſtructi vantages are ever taken of the of mankind: "for nations in ge to *feel* than to *think*." This the public all his opportunity, a incogitancy, and a general diſſipa ſtolen in upon nations. That is Cicero's cited by our Pennſylvan public is always attacked with gr it is defended: for the audacio prompted by their natural enmity impelled to act upon the leaſt nod whereas the honeſt, I know not w ſlow, and unwilling to ſtir; and the beginning of things, are neve themſelves but by the laſt neceſſity *irreſolution* and *delay*, when they compound at laſt for their quiet, even of their honour, they conſeq both."

This Farmer has breathed th man, and a loyal ſubject of the P Government, when he ſays, "Fo gard Great-Britain as a bulwark b tween theſe colonies and the pow Europe. That kingdom is our a fortification, which remaining ſafe protection, enjoying peace, may diſ of religion, ſcience, and liberty, wilderneſſes. It is therefore inconte and our intereſt, to ſupport the ſtre Britain. When, confiding in tha begins to forget from whence it aro eaſy thing to ſhew the ſource, &c. & *Let North-Americans teach us to th*

* Letters from a Farmer in Pennſylvan tants of the Britiſh colonies.

[This is the firſt mention we have ſeen Letters in the London papers.]

From the LONDON CHRONICLE,

To the PRINTE

SIR,

PERHAPS Great-Britain never a in the eyes of Europe, as ſhe do ment. We all know the determined France for the extenſion of her mona

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1341.

[THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 15 1768.]

From the BRITISH CHRONICLE, June 20.

POLITICAL CONTROVERSY.

CERTAIN it is, that the whole people are the public, and the beſt judges whether things go well or ill with the pulic. True it is, that they cannot all ſee diſtant dangers, nor watch the motions, or gueſs the deſigns, of neighbouring ſtates; but every Cobler can judge, as well as the Stateſman, whether he can ſit peaceably in his ſtall, if he is paid for his work, or the market where he buys his victuals be well provided or not; and whether a Dragoon, or Pariſh-officer comes to him for his taxes. Every man too, even the meaneſt, can ſee in a public or ſudden tranſition, from plenty to poverty, from happineſs to diſtreſs, whether the calamity comes from war, famine, and the hand of God, or from oppreſſion, miſmanagement, or the villanies of men. In ſhort, the people often judge better than their ſuperiors, not having ſo many biaſſes to judge wrong.

Audi alteram partem.

I AM humbly of opinion, that were we not a people ſtupified by luxury and the opium *vice*, we ſhould better underſtand our own national complexion, and be alarmed at that precipice of impending ruin on which Britannia has ſet her unguarded feet. But the Pennſylvanian Farmer has well obſerved. "Some ſtates have loſt their liberty by *particular accidents*: but this calamity is generally (*univerſally*) owing to the *decay of virtue*. A people is travelling faſt to deſtruction, when individuals conſider their intereſts as *diſtinct* from thoſe of the public. Such notions are fatal to their country and to themſelves." *—Will not this give the moſt exact deſcription of our preſent national character and condition? A ſtronger likeneſs could not be taken by the moſt maſterly pencil in Britain. Nevertheleſs, there is little proſpect of any impreſſion being made thereby on the inſtruments of perdition. For, as Monteſquieu has remarked in his Spirit of Laws, *ſlavery is ever preceded by ſleep*. It reſembles a mortification in the human body, which produces a lethargy.

And it is a moſt certain truth, "that Liberty is never ſo much in danger, as when the people believe there is the leaſt." The ſubtle advocates of enſlaving power, have accordingly uſed every artful method to cover and conceal the pernicious deſign of their plan: all flattering and deluſive appearances have been put on, and the eye diverted from any attention to the deſtructive tendencies. Advantages are ever taken of the frailties and follies of mankind: "for nations in general are more apt to *feel* than to *think*." This gives the enemy of the public all his opportunity, and at this door of incogitancy, and a general diſſipation, tyranny has ſtolen in upon nations. That is a fine paſſage of Cicero's cited by our Pennſylvanian; "The Republic is always attacked with greater vigour than it is defended: for the audacious and profligate, prompted by their natural enmity to it, are eaſily impelled to act upon the leaſt nod of their leaders; whereas the honeſt, I know not why, are generally ſlow, and unwilling to ſtir; and neglecting always the beginning of things, are never rouzed to exert themſelves but by the laſt neceſſity; ſo that through *irreſolution* and *delay*, when they would be glad to compound at laſt for their quiet, at the expence even of their honour, they conſequently loſe them both."

This Farmer has breathed the true ſpirit of a man, and a loyal ſubject of the Proteſtant Britiſh Government, when he ſays, "For my part, I regard Great-Britain as a bulwark happily fixed between theſe colonies and the powerful nations of Europe. That kingdom is our advanced poſt or fortification, which remaining ſafe, we, under its protection, enjoying peace, may diffuſe the bleſſings of religion, ſcience, and liberty, through remote wilderneſſes. It is therefore inconteſtibly our duty, and our intereſt, to ſupport the ſtrength of Great-Britain. When, confiding in that ſtrength, ſhe begins to forget from whence it aroſe, it will be an eaſy thing to ſhew the ſource, &c. &c,"

Let North-Americans teach us to think and reaſon.

* Letters from a Farmer in Pennſylvania to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh colonies.

[This is the firſt mention we have ſeen of the Farmers Letters in the London papers.]

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, of June 30.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

PERHAPS Great-Britain never appeared ſo low in the eyes of Europe, as ſhe does at this moment. We all know the determined reſolutions of France for the extenſion of her monarchy. We all know that the conſequence of this nation depends upon our trade, and our influence at ſea; and yet we are now ſitting with our arms acroſs, while the French are openly ſailing from the harbour of Toulon, with a formidable armament, in order to make themſelves maſters of the iſland of Corſica. When they have done that, what muſt follow? They have then the Mediterranean entirely under their command. Our ally, the king of Sardinia, is in a manner annihilated, or at leaſt reduced to the ſituation of a ſtate priſoner, unleſs he will alſo ſubmit, like the daſtardly Genoeſe, to truckle to France, and fetch and carry for the *Grand Monarch*. Every one of the Italian States becomes dependent on the nod of Lewis; nor can Germany carry on her commerce, but according to the good will and pleaſure of the imperious Gaul. Such are the evident effects of this daring project which France is now carrying into execution in the face of all Europe. I talk not of the inhumanity, of the barbarity of this ſcheme, by which as brave a little nation as ever exiſted is at once to be devoted to ruin: I leave that to be painted in its glaring colours by the elegant pencil of a Roſſeau. To him too, and to other maſters of compoſition, I leave the deſcription of all thoſe bloody ſcenes which muſt enſue before the unfortunate ſons of liberty in Corſica are forced by dire neceſſity to bow to the iron yoke of the French King; I leave the deſcription of the modern Epaminondas, Paoli, bearing up, while he poſſibly can, amidſt the diſtreſſes of his country, and at laſt ſinking under the enormous ſuperiority of the enemy. My talents are not fitted for declamation, but I hope I am not without ſome ſhare of underſtanding, and ſome ſhare of attention to the affairs of this country. I therefore cannot help raiſing my voice along with that of other free-born Engliſhmen, to demand ſome reaſon for this ſupine negligence. We are indeed amuſed with reports, that the ſending aid to the Corſicans has been agitated amongſt our great men. But, alas! *Dum Roma deliberat perit Saguntum*. While we are ſpending our time in conſultations upon a point which can admit of no doubt, France is actually making the conqueſt of Corſica. It has been reported that the French have given us a very impertinent anſwer to our remonſtrances upon this head. "We think Britain need not interfere in other peoples affairs, ſhe ſeems to have enough to do at home." If it be true that we have received ſuch an anſwer, and are bearing it with tameneſs, then I, and men of ſuch hearts as I have, are long enough here. What have we to do in a country that once boaſted ſhe *ruled the main*; but is now the pitiful object of inſult to a perfidious race, who are going to diſpute with us the empire of that ſea.

Spirit of Oliver! doſt thou ſee this, and wilt thou not deſcend, and whiſper revenge to ſlumbering degenerate Britons? O! William Pitt! *hadſt thou been here?*—Is there not a ſingle man of greatneſs and generoſity of ſoul in the whole multitude of our men of influence who will riſe up and render himſelf immortal, by ſaving his country from diſgrace? If there is, let him come forth. There never was a fairer field.

France muſt certainly intend to declare war againſt Britain, as ſoon as ſhe poſſibly can attempt it. In order to this, ſhe is ſeizing upon Corſica as a noble place of garriſon in the Mediterranean; and how muſt ſhe laugh at our ſhort-ſighted politics which allow her to take this previous advantage of us, ſo that when the war is declared ſhe will have heavy odds againſt us.

But this is not all. The French, with whom our metropolis is now ſwarming, make no ſcruple to declare, that the firſt grand project of their nation is an invaſion of Great-Britain or Ireland. In order to this, they are firſt invading Corſica; they are ſending thither no leſs than 15,000 men, with intention that theſe men, ſo trained and accuſtomed to deſperate attempts and horrid carnage, may be well prepared for the ſhocking orders which they are to execute againſt us.

I am, Sir, Your conſtant reader,

REGULUS.

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very beſt of Bar Iron, by the beſt Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not ſuperior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,

Caſt Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be ſold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can ſupply any Gentlemen on ſhort Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

39 90

TO BE SOLD,

By Jonathan Hampton,

In CHAPEL-STREET, NEW-YORK,

Oppoſite Captain ANDREW LAW's;

A Large and neat Aſſortment of Windſor Chairs, made in the beſt and neateſt Manner, & well painted, viz. High back'd, low back'd and Sack-back'd Chairs and Settees, or double ſeated, fit for Piazza or Gardens,—Children's dining and low Chairs, &c.

N. B. As the above HAMPTON intends conſtantly to keep a large Number of all Sorts of the above Chairs by him for Sale, all Perſons wanting ſuch, may depend on being ſupplied with any Quantity, Wholeſale or Retail, at reaſonable Rates. 44—

This is to give NOTICE,

TO all whom it may concern, That the Subſcribers, inſolvent Debtors, confined in the Gaol of the County of Suſſex, in the Province of New-Jerſey; have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the ſaid County, to be diſcharged agreeable to an Act of the General-Aſſembly of the ſaid Province, for that Purpoſe lately made and provided; And the ſaid Judges have appointed the 28th Day of September next, to meet at the Court-Houſe in ſaid County for that Purpoſe.

JOHN ARRENT,
JOHN HERRETT,
WILLIAM PARKS,
HENRY GILLIAM, Jun.

Auguſt 20, 1768. 38 41

To be let, with or without Furniture,

THE greateſt Part of the Houſe oppoſite to Mr. Benjamin More's, Sail Maker, near Peck's-Slip.

N. B. The Apartments are very commodious. 38 41

THESE are to give Notice, that all Perſons who have any Demands againſt John Morris and Robert Morris, both inſolvent Debtors in Monmouth County, in East Jerſey, are required to meet their Aſſignees on the 3d Day of October next, at the Houſe of David Curtis, at Manaſquan, in Shrewſbury, in ſaid County, in order to certify their Demands, that the Aſſignees may proceed, purſuant to the late Act of Aſſembly. And alſo, all Perſons who are indebted to the Inſolvents, are required to meet the Aſſignees, at the Houſe of the ſaid Curtis aforeſaid, on the 4th Day of October next, in order to diſcharge and ſettle their Accounts, and there will be Attendance given by the Aſſignees. 37 40

Auguſt 12, 1768. DAVID CURTIS, } Aſſignee for the ſaid John & Ro. Morris.

A Perſon that underſtands Accounts, can write a good Hand and be well recommended; may get good Encouragement at a Country Store. ——Forty, Sixty, or a Hundred Pair of ſtanch Labourers Shoes are wanted; (provided they can be delivered this, or the fore Part of next Week.)——Inquire of the Printer.

37 40

At WILLIAMS's STORE,

In Broad-ſtreet, New-York, near the Exchange, facing the houſe of his Excellency Gen. GAGE, is now opening, A freſh and complete aſſortment of the following goods, in the greateſt variety and neweſt patterns; lately imported in the laſt ſhips, and will be ſold by the ſaid WILLIAMS, at ſuch prices as will, on inſpection, convince all who underſtand goods, of his ability, and inclination not to be underſold:

INDIA Chintz, printed cottons and chints for gowns and furnitures, curious printed handkerchiefs with maps, hunting pieces, landſkips, ſea pieces and India patterns; Gulick hollands, Scotch hollands, long lawns, tandem, double and quadruple Sileſias, plain and flowered Sileſia lawns, plain, ſtrip't and flowered lawns; gauzes and minionets, cambricks, muſlins, Damaſcus's, burdets, ginghams, ſtript and check'd cottons and linens of all breadths, furniture checks, Scotch check handkerchiefs; diaper and damaſk cloutings, napkinning and tabling of all ſorts; Iriſh linens of all breadths and prices, dowlas and ſheetings, German dowlas, garlix, ſtript and figured dimities, counterpains and jeans, dyed jeans and pillows, black Mancheſter velvets, Ruſſia diapers and towelling, Scotch osnaburghs, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, A Treatiſe, intitled,

A COMPANION for the YOUNG PEOPLE OF NORTH-AMERICA, particularly recommended to thoſe within the Provinces of New-York, New-Jerſey, and Pennſylvania, calculated for the Promotion and Furtherance of Chriſtian Decorum among Families, and to excite a laudable and Chriſtian Emulation among young People, to purſue the Paths that lead to real Religion: By attempting to diſcover the Beauties of a virtuous Life, and remove all Objections againſt being early Religious.

By AHIMAAZ HARKER,

CANDIDATE for the MINISTRY.

WHEREAS *many Inconveniencies frequently attend the Sale of Horses, Horn Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, for want of some public convenient stated Market or Fair, where Sellers and Buyers may meet for that Purpose.*—*And as the Town of Newark, from its Vicinity to New-York, and other Circumstances attending its Situation; is by many esteem'd a most proper Place for such a Cattle Market.*

It is at the Request of a Number of the Inhabitants of New-York and New-Jersey, that public Notice is hereby given, that on the Third Wednesday in October next, and on the Thursday and Friday following, and on the same Day's yearly; and every Year thereafter, will be opened and held at Newark aforesaid. A publick Market for the Sale of all Kinds of Horses, Fat and Store Horn Cattle, Sheep and Swine, and for no other Purpose whatever (except it be for the Sale of the Products or Manufactures of the Country.) Proper Officers will attend for the Preservation of Decorum and good Order. 38 41

New-York, August 16, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

By JACOB REMSEN,

At the WHITE-HALL:

SALISBURY pig-iron, Providence lime by the hogshead; anchors, from 200 to 400 weight; bread and flour, beef and pork; staves of different Sorts, and Hoops for Shipping; bar-iron; a parcel of black wampum; riding chairs, and house chairs; sugar and rum by the hogshead, Salt, &c. 38

To be chartered immediately,

For any Part of the West-Indies,

The Sloop MERCURY,

HENSON GILBERT, Master;

At Cruger's Wharf: Apply to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER, or said Master.

New-York, August 18th, 1768. 37 40

TO BE SOLD, By

WILLETT TAYLOR,

On CROMLIN'S-WHARF,

A Few Pipes of London particular Wine, old and of an extraordinary Quality, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Red Port and Frontinac Wines; old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Cherry ditto, Rum, Geneva; double and single refined Loaf Sugar, Muscovado do. empty Bottles, empty Cases, Corks; choice Sallad Oil,—Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Powder, Shot, Flax, Chocolate, Coffee, Pepper, Hams,—Hacket's best Bar Iron, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, &c. &c. &c. wholesale and retail.

He has to let, a Coach-house, with a Stable (large enough for four Horses) and Hay-loft, the Coach-house will serve for a large Store.—Also a Cellar to be let.

Perry, Hayes & Sherbrooke,

Have for SALE,

A fresh Assortment of Dry Goods, Ironmongery, &c. &c. Bristol Sail Cloth and Oznabrugs, Madeira Wine, Bristol Beer, Boxes of Tin, Window Glass; short Pipes Crates of Stone and Glass Ware, assorted; yellow Ware; Spermaceti Candles, double and single refined Loaf Sugar, Corn Mills; Sithes, Sickles, Nails, &c.

Also, the Hull of a new Brigantine, Burther 120 Tons or thereabouts, for which dry Goods will be taken in Payment. 27 36

TO BE SOLD.

A Tract of Land of one Hundred Thousand Acres, situate on the East Side of *Penobscot-River*, in the Eastern Part of *New-England*, on the following Conditions, *viz.*

The Tract is to be divided and laid out in One Hundred Lots, of 1000 Acres each, bounding Westerly on the said River.

The Purchaser of each Lot, is to pay *One Hundred Pounds* Sterling, down, or secure the Payment thereof by Mortgage of the Land, or otherwise, and shall be entitled also to a Town Lot of Half an Acre, in a Town called, *Alexandria*, laid out at the Mouth of the River, and fronting on *Penobscot-Bay*; the whole to be held free of Quit Rent for ever.

The Purchaser is, on each 1000 Acre Lot, within three Years after the first Day of *July*, 1769, to settle at least one Family, or shall then forfeit his Grant; in which Case the Consideration Money shall be returned, with Interest, at Five *per* Cent.

A Map of the whole, with a State of the Title, is to be seen at the Earl of *Stirling*'s Office, at *Baskinridge*, in *Somerset* County; at *John Smith*'s, Esq; at *Perth-Amboy*; at *Cornelius Low*'s, Junior, Esq; at *New-Brunswick*; and at *Isaac Ogden*'s, Esq; at *Newark*, also in *New-Jersey*; at *Philip J. Livingston*'s, Esq; in *Bayard-street*, and at Mr. *Gerard Bancker*'s, near the *Exchange*, in *New-York*; at *Jared Ingersol*'s, Esq; at *New-Haven*, in *Connecticut*; and Messrs. *Hazen* and *Jarvis*'s, at *Newberry*, in *Massachusetts-Bay*.

All Persons inclining to be concerned in this Purchase, are desired to enter their Names at either of the above Places, on or before the first Day of *November* next, in Order that the respective Deeds may be prepared.

Penobscot-Bay, is one of the finest on the Coast of *New-England*; it abounds with Sea-Fish; it's Navigation is safe and easy to Ships of any Burden. That Part of the River, on which this Tract is laid out, begins within two Leagues of the Bay; the Lands are as good as any in *America*, taking so large a Tract together: The Town Spot and the Islands in its Neighbourhood, are admirably well situated for the carrying on the Cod-Fishery; the Rivers have great Plenty of Salmon. Those who have their Names first entered, will have the Advantage of taking the first Choice of their Lots, as to Situation.

If this Offer to the Public be duly considered, it will be found the most advantageous one that has appeared, especially to Farmers who have large Families of Children, and who have no great Stocks to provide them with; the Terms are intended lower than any other that has been offered for Lands so commodiously situated, purposely to encourage the Settlement of this Country, the Proprietor having other Lands in the Neighbourhood. *July* 22, 1768. 37 44

For LONDON,

The Ship BARCLAY,

ISAAC WINN, Commander;

SHE is an extraordinary fine Cedar Vessel, and has by far the completest Accommodations for Passengers of any in the Trade, and will depart in a short Time, having about two Thirds of her Cargo now on board: For Freight or Passage agree with ROBERT MURRAY, or the Commander. 39 42

New-York, 29th August, 1768.

JOURNEYMEN NAIL-MAKERS are wanted immediately, such properly qualified, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to WILLIAM USTICK, at the Sign of the Lock and Key, between Burling's and Beekman's Slip, in New-York. 39 42

KING's-COLLEGE, August 30, 1768.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES, will begin to be delivered on Monday the 7th Day of November next, as follows;

The THEORY of PHYSIC, by Dr. MIDDLETON.

ANATOMY, by Dr. CLOSSY.

The THEORY and PRACTICE of SURGERY, by Dr. JONES.

The PRATICE of PHYSIC, by Dr. BARD.

Of which, all who have an Inclination to attend, are desired to take Notice. N. B. The introductory Lectures to each Branch will be public as before.

To promote useful Knowledge, and for the Entertainment of those who are disposed to spend their WINTER EVENINGS agreeably;

A CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Upon a very extensive PLAN,

Will be opened the first Day of October next,

By GARRAT NOEL,

At his Book Store, next Door to the Coffee-House, where he has for Sale, a large and general Assortment of

BOOKS and STATIONARY, *&c. &c.*

ANY Person inclined to subscribe, may know the Terms, by applying to said NOEL.

N. B. Those who have Books belonging to the former Circulating Library, are requested to return them forthwith, or it will be expected that they will pay for them, agreeable to the Articles.

Just imported and to be sold, at

Benjamin Booth's Store,

A CHOICE parcel of English Sail-cloth, No. 1, to 8, of the best Fabrick: Also, a quantity of new Silver Plate, made in London, consisting of a large Silver Tea Table, two Waiters, a large Coffee Pot, a small plain do. a Tea Pot, a Sugar Dish and Cover; a Slop Bason, Milk Ewer, a Tea-Kettle and Lamp, and a Pair of Sauce Boats, all made in a new and elegant Taste, and will be sold under first cost. 38 41

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange,

HIRAM:

OR THE

GRAND MASTER-KEY

To the DOOR of both

ANCIENT AND MODERN

FREE-MASONRY.

Being an accurate Description of every Degree of the Brotherhood, as authorized and delivered in all good Lodges.

The Whole comprehending (among an entertaining Variety of others) the following Articles.

1. History of the Rise and Progress of Masonry.
2. The ancient Constitutions, Laws and Charges of the Order.
3. The only true and regular Form used in making a Mason.
4. The Lectures, Oaths, Obligations, *&c.* of each Degree, *viz.* Apprentice, Fellow-craft, Master, *&c.* verbatim.
5. Ceremony of the Mop and Pail.
6. Word and Grip of each Degree.
7. Description of the different Claps, and Manner of Drinking with Three Times Three.
8. Hiram's Murder, Burial, and Raising, with the Punishment of the Assassins.
9. Account of the four solemn Penalties.
10. Manner of constituting a new Lodge.
11. All the Toasts used for Free-Masons.

With an APPENDIX,

Disclosing the other Secrets, of FREE-MASONRY, not divulged by the Author.

Illustrated with proper Remarks, necessary to explain the Whole to the meanest Capacity, whether Brethren or not.

And contains more on the Subject than any Book ever before published.

By a MEMBER of ROYAL ARCH.

MARY PHILIPS,

Has just imported in the Ship New-York, Captain Lawrence, from London:

A Large and neat Assortment of MILLENARY and new fancied Goods of the newest Fashion and genteelest Taste, too tedious to mention, at her Store in Smith-Street. *May* 28. 95-

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ALEXANDER M'DONALD,

HAS for Sale at his Store near the Coffee-House; Genuine Madeira Wine in Pipes, half Pipes, and Quarter Casks. 38 41

TO BE SOLD, By

GRANT and FINE,

A FEW HOGSHEADS of choice WEST-INDIA RUM.

The New-York Paper Manufactory.

Ready Money for clean Linen Rags, may be had of JOHN KEATING, between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip.

☞ All those who have the Welfare of the Country at Heart, are desired seriously to consider the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it, by preserving the Linen Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwise useless; their saving of Rags is recommended, not so much for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can be but a trifle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Public in general if the Manufactory is supplied with Rags, so as to enable us to make a sufficient Quantity of Paper, for our own Consumption, and by this Means keep in the Province the Sums of Money, which are annually remitted for this single Commodity, and when once sent from hence, are entirely lost to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here, Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money still remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that all Persons will be as careful as possible, in saving that, which evidently appears will be of public Utility.

N. B. As the Paper Mill is now completed, those who have Rags by them, are requested to bring them in, and all Persons who wants to be supplied with Paper of this Manufacture, are desired to send their Orders to John Keating, which shall be completed as fast as possible.

New-York, July 1768. 32—

The New-York Air Furnace Company, have for Sale at their Foundery, a large Assortment of the following cast Iron Ware, which is allowed by proper Judges to be equal if not superior to any made in Europe or America, viz.

POTTS, kettles, skillets and tea kettles, stew and pie pans, pot ash kettles and coolers, sugar boilers large kettles, used in the whale fishery, rollers for sugar works and malt mills; forge hammers and anvils, perpetual ovens, Bath stoves, square and round stoves for work-shops or ship's cabins, &c. ships cabooses, mill round, and gudgeons, mortars and pestles; iron dogs, hatters basons, cart, waggon and chair boxes of all sizes; half hundreds and smaller weights, iron bars for sugar houses and other uses, girdles, large screws for spermaceti works—large plates to cover the whole bottom of the oven, with a rim round the edge, for calcining pot ash; fullers plates, boiling plates, figured and plain chimney backs, jamb plates, and layers agreeable to any pattern that shall be left at the foundery, or with GILBERT FORBES, RICHARD SHARPE, or PETER T. CURTENIUS.

N B. A black-smith, who understands his business it wanting. 32 57

Hendrick Oudenaarde, *Broker*,

IS removed from Rotten-Row, to Hanover-Square, to the House wherein Mr. Richard Van Dyck formerly lived, next Door to Mr. Rudolphus Van Dyck, and nearly opposite to Mr. H. Gaine's Printing-Office;—where he begs Leave to acquaint the Public and Inhabitants of this City, that he has to sell, by wholesale and retail, Choice Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Indigo, Pepper, Rice, Pimento, &c. and kindly desires the Continuance of their Custom.

He likewise Charters Vessels for different Ports of Europe and the West-Indies. ALSO,

Collects in Freight Money, Manages Transactions relating to the Accounts of Vessels and Cargoes, for both Masters and Owners.

And from the Encouragement of such Gentlemen as have been pleased to favour him with their Commands in letting Money upon Interest, he has a Prospect to continue letting Money more or less throughout the Year, as it shall occasionally come to Hand, and therefore without specifying certain Sums, informs the Public, that they may be further supplied upon personal Security, or Mortgages upon Houses or Lands, as shall be approved of, and the strictest Honour, Secrecy, and Dispatch shall be observed in the Execution of his Office, by their most obedient humble Servant.

Said Oudenaarde supply's Orders in Town, Country, or elsewhere abroad, with Care and Expedition, at a moderate Brokerage. 25 26

New-York 21st July, 1768.

VAUX HALL GARDENS.

MR. FRANCIS begs Leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, and the Public in general; That on Monday next, and every Day after, (Sunday excepted) from eight in the Morning till ten at Night, (at Four Shillings each Person) may be seen at the Garden, in a large commodious Room, genteelly fitted for the Purpose, a Group of Magnificent WAX FIGURES, "Ten in Number," rich and elegantly dressed, according to the ancient Roman, and present Mode; which Figures, bear the most striking Resemblance of real Life, and represent the great Roman General PUBLIUS SCIPIO, who conquered the City of Carthage, standing by his Tent pitch'd in a Grove of Trees, (among which are some of different Fruits, very natural) attended by his Life Guards; with the King, the young Prince, and Princess, and other great Personages brought before the General, who were taken Prisoners in the City. Also there are several very masterly Pieces of Grotto-Work, and Flowers, composed of various Shells, &c. The Whole affording a very agreeable Entertainment, and are declared by those who have seen Figures of the like Kind much admired in LONDON and PARIS, to be no Way inferior.

P. S. A more particular Description, will be ready on Monday to be delivered at the Gardens.

☞ Tea, Coffee, Mead Cakes, &c. as usual. 33—

JOHN FORREST, *Taylor*;

DESIRES to inform the Public in general, that he is removed into the House that Mr. Kilburn lately lived in, (being almost opposite to Mr. John Harris Cruger's, and the House that Mr. Stephen Richard formerly lived in) where he intends to follow his Business as before; and from his well known Ability in his Profession doubts not to give full Satisfaction to all Gentlemen who please to employ him; as he intends to keep the best of Workmen, and shall take particular Care that his Work shall be done to the Time limitted, and as well and neat as in any Part of Europe. Any Gentleman in City or Army, may have laced Work done in any Figure or Taste they please on the shortest Notice. 30 38